

Western Carolinian.

It is even wiser to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIG.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 21, 1833.

VOL. XV. NO. 694.

UNITED STATES BANK.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

House of Representatives, March 14, 1832.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, to report the result, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not; that the said committee have leave to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and shall make their final report on or before the twenty-first day of April next; that they shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ the requisite clerks, the expenses of which shall be audited and allowed by the Committee of Accounts, and paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

Mr. CLAYTON, on behalf of the majority of the Committee appointed on the 14th March, 1832, to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, made the following report:

In obedience to the foregoing resolution the committee appointed under the same, proceeded to the city of Philadelphia, and commenced the inspection of the books, and the examination of the proceedings of the bank on the 23d of March last; and, after the most attentive and laborious investigation which their limited time would allow, the majority have prepared the following report, which they beg leave to submit to the House of Representatives.

They believed, that, as the House wished information for the purpose of enlightening its mind, and assisting its judgment as to the expediency of again renewing its charter, than to abridge it of the small remnant of time left for its operation, a liberal construction of the resolution would not be deemed a departure from their trust; consequently they have directed their inquiries to two general objects.

1st. Whether the provisions of the charter had been violated.

2d. Whether there have been any circumstance of mismanagement against which future legislation might guard, or which should destroy its claims to further confidence.

On the first point, following the example of a former committee, making a similar investigation, without expressing any opinion on such cases as have been subjects of impeachment against the bank.

These cases they conceive to be six in number, and are as follow:

1st. In relation to the issuing of branch orders, as a circulation.

2d. In relation to the issuing of branch orders, as a circulation.

3d. The selling coin, and particularly American coin.

4th. The sale of stock obtained from Government under special acts of Congress.

5th. Making donations for roads and canals, and other objects.

6th. Building houses to rent or sell, and erecting other structures in aid of that object.

On the first ground, the president of the bank refers us to a statement marked G, and says it will "explain the only cases to which this description might be considered applicable, two of them being cases in which the board repaid the amount considered over charged, and in regard to the third, no application has been made for any change in the form of the original bill."

See said statement marked No. 1.

To a question asked the president, whether any cases of disguised loans, and domestic bills of exchange, had come to the knowledge of the parent bank, in which the branches had received usurers interest? He replied he had never heard of any, but made a further statement, marked No. 2, in which he states that the usual custom is to charge upon domestic bills of exchange, the rate of interest and the rate of exchange, and if the sum united should exceed six per cent. It is not usury; and gives an explanation in said statement.

[On the second ground, the committee will submit document Number 3, and its inclosures, in which the cause and origin of branch drafts will be fully seen. The president states "the inability of the bank to furnish the amount of circulating medium, which it was created to supply, became apparent at an early period. In a year after its organization, the directors presented a memorial to Congress, dated 9th January, 1818, requesting that an alteration might be made in the charter, so as to authorize the president and cashiers of the several branches, to sign the notes issued by those branches." See copy of the memorial marked 3 A, in which it is stated "that, inasmuch as the 'act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,' requires that the bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, shall be signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier, it has been found impracticable to supply, in any reasonable degree, the required circulation from the bank and its numerous offices of discount and deposit." It is, therefore, asked of Congress to permit the presidents and cashiers of branch banks to sign an issue bill. The application was not granted.

The president states "the subject was referred to another memorial, dated November 1818, in which it is stated, 'under the charter it has been doubted whether the bank has power to authorize the issuing of notes not signed by the president, and countersigned by the cashier. The labor and the time necessary to sign notes for the bank and all its branches, are much greater than either of those offices can bestow upon that object; and hence the bank has been unable to put in circulation a sufficient amount of notes of the smaller denominations, which the public most want, and which are best calculated to serve the interests of the bank.' It then requests that power be given to parent bank to appoint one or more persons to sign notes of the smaller denomination, which was not acted upon.

The president states the "application was again renewed, and a select committee of the House of Representatives, reported in favor of allowing the appointment of signers, on the 27th of February, 1823; but there was no action of the House upon it." And he refers us to "pamphlet, vol. viii. No. 11.

On the first of December, 1828, the President was instructed to endeavor to procure the necessary change. He says, "he reported on the 27th of February, 1827, that no action on the subject would take place at that session of Congress, and, accordingly, the matter was referred to the committee on the offices." See Doc. 3. c.

He adds, "the opinion of Mr. Binney, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General, was taken on the subject of issuing branch drafts." See Doc. 3. c.

On the 6th of April, 1827, the following communication was made to the board of directors: "The committee on the offices, to whom was referred, on the 23d of February last, the report of the president of the bank, stating the unsuccessful result of the application to Congress for an alteration of the charter, which would authorize the signature of notes by other persons than the president and cashier, report that, in various parts of the Union, but more especially the southern and western sections, there is a constant and increasing demand at the offices for the smaller denominations of notes, which it is impossible to supply." They therefore suggest that the "discount officers should be instructed to draw checks on the cashier of the bank for smaller sums than they have hitherto been in the habit of furnishing. In order to save the labor of preparing such checks at the offices, as well for the greater security of the bank and the community, it has been deemed best to prepare the blank forms of a uniform appearance, and to distribute them from the parent bank. Such forms have been accordingly revised, and are now submitted to the board with the recommendation of the committee, that the experiment be tried, and, if found useful to the community, be permanently adopted." See Doc. 3. c.

The document marked 4, d, is a correspondence between the president of the bank and the Secretary of the Treasury, on the character of these bank drafts, which has already been printed and submitted to Congress.

The paper marked 5, E, contains instructions to the branch banks as to the issue of branch orders. On the 21st of April, 1827, the cashier of the parent bank writes a circular to the respective branches, informing them, among other things, that the directors have "deemed it best that blank forms of a uniform appearance should be prepared with skill and care at the parent bank, and thence distributed to such of the southern and western offices as seem to stand most in need of them, or to be able best to employ them usefully. Enclosed I send you a specimen of the 5 and \$10 bank drafts adopted. After being numbered, registered, and appropriated here to certain offices, a supply of them will be forwarded as soon as possible, with instructions to the cashier of each office to have every four hundred drafts in succession, and as they may be wanted, filled in the order of some one officer of the branch, by whom they must be endorsed lengthwise, and about the middle of the draft, payable to bearer, before they be signed by the president and cashier. When completed, they are to be furnished to the customers of the bank, or other persons who may wish to procure them. The entries respecting them, both here and at the branches, are intended for convenience sake, to be analogous to those of branch notes. Their receipt under the denomination of branch drafts, is to be similarly acknowledged by the cashier, and in duplicate through the respective presidents. They are besides to be reported on the weekly state of the office, as branch draft paper received, used, and on hand.

And whenever they may be transited between the offices, must be so noticed at the foot of the statement, like other packages.

On the 7th of January, 1831, a resolution passed the board to issue drafts of the denomination of twenty dollars. These branch orders, when discharged by the parent bank, are again reissued by that bank when it has no small notes of its own.

The paper marked 6, F, contains a statement of the amount of branch drafts issued, on hand, in circulation, and the offices from whence issued. By this table it will be perceived that \$10,781,635 were issued; \$3,371,544 are on hand; and \$7,410,090 are in circulation.

The foregoing is a succinct history of the issue of branch drafts. Whether it can be justified under the charter of the bank, the committee will leave to the better judgment of Congress.

The third case is the selling coin, and particularly American coin. The attention of the committee was drawn to this subject by the fact that the General Government had, on one occasion, to pay the bank two per cent. on ten thousand Spanish dollars, which it wanted for the benefit of the navy in the South America. To an interrogatory put to the President on this subject, he replied, "The bank is authorized to deal in bullion. It buys and sells bullion. All foreign coins are bullion. Their being a legal tender does not make them the less bullion, and the bank having bought them at a premium, sells them at a premium. The obligation of the bank is, to pay the claims on it in coin, American coin, or legalized coin; and if the foreign coin is worth, intrinsically, or commercially, more than the American coin, the difference in value must be worth the difference in specie and there seems no reason why the bank should sell its bullion any more than its bills of exchange, at less than their value." He then refers the committee to a correspondence, marked No. 4.

Although the bank acted under legal advice, it may be well questioned whether foreign coin is bullion. The Constitution gives to Congress the right to regulate its own and foreign coin; when, therefore, the latter has a value prefixed to it by law, and is suffered to be used, with that regulated value, in like manner with our own coin, it would seem not to have lost the name and character of coin, and is made by force of law what it would be, if carried through the mint and subjected to the condition of our own coin; and, therefore, to deal in it as a commodity, is calculated to disturb its legal value, and render at least that portion of the metallic currency uncertain and fluctuating.

If, however, the committee have taken a wrong view of this subject, so far as foreign coin is concerned, it seems by the statement of the president of the bank, to be virtually admitted that our own coin is not bullion, and, therefore, does not come within the objects of trade allowed to the bank by the 9th fundamental rule of the charter. By reference to the statement of specie sold by the bank, marked No. 24, it will be found that the sum of \$84,734 44 of American gold coin has been parted with.

The 4th case is, selling stock obtained from Government under special acts of Congress. They have thought it their duty to present the subject to the consideration of Congress.

It is necessary here to observe, that the charter must have intended some meaning in prohibiting the bank from dealing in stocks. There is perhaps, no subject so fruitful in speculations as stocks, and one which is so fluctuating and liable to be influenced by the slightest causes, often producing ruin or immense fortunes in the most sudden manner. To prevent such a great monied institution then as the bank, from dealing in this article, which its vast means could raise and depress at pleasure, seems to have been a wise provision in the charter. The right of the bank to acquire or sell stocks, is a special one; it must be done by virtue of a law of Congress. The charter itself provided that a part of its capital might be paid in the stock of the Government, and such stock, particularly, might be disposed of. But the committee suggests whether this will apply to other stocks obtained by virtue of a subsequent law of Congress, unless that law specially confers the power to dispose of it. In two important loans obtained from the Government since the charter was granted, the bank has parted with a valuable stock and the cases will illustrate the point now submitted to Congress. While the committee refer to the transactions of the bank in the funded debt of the United States for the purpose above mentioned, they also have in view the presentation of the subject, to show not only the manner of disposing of that stock, but whether it was not contrary to the express understanding with the government at the time of obtaining the stocks. For the loan of \$4,000,000 of 5 per cents. made in 1821, and the \$5,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cents. made in December, 18 4, there was strong individual competition, at a premium for a part or the whole, against the bank; yet, the bank had a preference over the individual offers, upon the principle that it would be more advantageous to give it to the bank at a reduced rate, and participate as a partner, than to give it to individuals at a premium. This was confirmed at the Treasury. The president of the bank, in a letter dated 12th December, 1824, which will be found among the documents, after testifying, after saying he had taken the whole of the \$5,000,000 loan at par, on the distinct ground of our having the

means of doing it, it would be advisable, in every point of view, not to sell any of the Florida loan in Boston." By a statement of the amount of funded debt sold by the bank, marked No. 6, it will be seen that, in early June and July, 1825, the year after it was taken, the bank began to sell this stock, and continued to do so, sometimes at a premium and sometimes at a loss, up to the 27th day of November 1829, on which day they had disposed of all but \$93,925 92, and that too at a loss of \$4,443 34, notwithstanding offers were made by individuals for a large amount, at a premium, and rejected by the Government, upon the principle before stated. The same document shows that there was between February, 1829, and October of the same year, sold of \$5,000,000 Florida loan, \$1,742,261, at a loss of \$17,661 09. For this loan, the committee are not aware of their being any offers by individuals at a premium. The same document shows, that, between February, 1826, and February, 1832, the whole of the \$4,000,000 loan of 5 per cents. of 1821, has been disposed of at a premium of \$136,789 25. The premium paid for which, at the time it was taken, was provided for in the semi-annual appropriation of \$60,000, in the report of the 1st of July, 1821 before adverted to. By these operations, it will be obviously perceived, that, if the bank is allowed to sell stocks acquired by special agreements with the Government it can secure, by speculations, all the advantage which the Government might possess, in putting up its loans to the highest bidder. It not only destroys competition, but takes the loan of the Government from other individuals, who would have given a premium for it, and which the Government refuses, because it expects to derive a great profit in another way, but in which it may be defeated, by an immediate sale of the loan, and which, if the right to sell by the bank is acknowledged, might have been made directly to those very individuals who had just offered a premium. In relation to the four million loan of 5 per cents. of 1821, Mr. Cheves, in his report on the 1st Oct. 1822, says: "The four million loan of five per cents. are longer irredeemable than any other stock of the Government of the United States, and hence probably this stock is more valuable than any other stock of the United States." He also says "the more the bank can retain of this stock, the better for the institution." In the whole of which, the committee most fully concur; for, it may be mentioned with feelings of pride, that such is the high credit of the Government, its stock is better than specie, and would be to the bank, in any emergency, precisely the same.

The committee proceed to mention the 5th case, which is making donations for roads, canals and other objects, the amount of which is, \$4,620 00, as will appear by document No. 7. Two of the largest of these items, amounting to three thousand dollars, are for turnpike roads made, too, after the General Government had declined to make appropriations for similar objects.

A question would naturally arise, whether the public funds, in the bank, for that institution, is expressly founded upon the principle that it is necessary to, and constitutes a part of the Treasury of the United States, can be appropriated to objects indirectly, by the officers of the institution, when the Government directly refuses to expend its revenues on the very same objects. The committee have looked in vain for any authority in the charter to give away any money of the stockholders. If the charter contains the powers by which the bank is to act, and they are to be strictly pursued, there is then no grant to make gratuities for any object whatever.

The consequences of the exercise of such a right, might be fraught with very great injury to the stockholders, and certainly dangerous interference with the rival trade of different sections of the country, and of the pernicious influence upon the operations of Government.

The committee approach the last ground, which is the building houses to rent or sell, and erecting other structures in aid of that object. They will merely present the fact and the law, and leave the House to place their own construction upon the case.

By an extract from the minutes of the board of directors, communicated to the Senate on the 12th day of March, last, the following facts appear, viz:

"The committee on the offices, to whom was, this day, referred a letter to the president, from George W. Jones, agent dated May 23d, recommending to the bank the construction of two canal basins, and the erection of warehouses around one of them, according to the plan submitted by him, recommend to the board the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the board approve of the formation of two canal basins at Cincinnati, proposed by Mr. Jones, one of them

to be on square number fifty-five; (55,) and the other to be on the square of ground between Walnut and Vine streets, and Canal and St. Clair on Court streets; and that he be authorized to erect forthwith, warehouses on the margin of the last mentioned basin, not exceeding six in number, either in one block or separately, as he may deem most expedient for the interest of the bank."

These six warehouses were built. It is also understood, says the same extract, that several other houses have been built by the agent at Cincinnati; but, as they were erected in part by contributions in labor and materials, by debtors to the bank who had no other means of payment and, in part, by direct disbursements, no accurate statement of either their number or cost is on file. The agent has been instructed to specify these details, in order to complete this return.

In relation to the foregoing, the committee believe it enough, merely to quote the following provision of the charter, to wit: "The land, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation, in relation to the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it, by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts."

This clause the view of the committee on the subject of the violations of the charter.

In considering the second general head as to any circumstances of mismanagement of the bank, your committee have fully appreciated the delicate character of some of the duties assigned them, and the high responsibility of the office of inspecting the books, and examining into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States.

It is possible that the improvements were in the neighborhood of the real estate of the bank, and are made upon the ground that said donations would increase the value of that real estate.

In discharging that trust, they have not left themselves at liberty to inquire into the private concerns of any individuals, of any denomination, unless the public interest was involved in their transactions with the president and directors of the bank. The investigation was ordered by the House under peculiar circumstances, and in anticipation of a debate on the renewal of a charter of a national bank, whose annual operations amount to two or three hundred millions of money, whose influence extends to the remotest parts of the Union, and whose connection with the Federal Government gives it a public character. Impressed with the importance of the great variety of interests involved, your committee have executed the office assigned them, by inquiring, generally, into the proceedings of the bank, not only for the purpose of ascertaining whether its powers had been violated or abused, to the injury of the private and public interests of the country, but, with a view to obtain information for the use of the House, and to suggest, should Congress determine to continue a national bank, such modifications as the proceedings of the existing institution would seem to have rendered necessary.

Adhering to these rules, the committee believed it entirely within their province to inquire whether the influence of the bank, acknowledged by all to be of vast control, and, if improperly directed, of dangerous tendency, had insinuated itself either into the management of the press or the direction of the Government. This could only be done by an examination of the transactions of the bank with editors and public functionaries. And here the committee wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not pretend to set up the absurd idea, that editors or officers are excluded from the right common to the rest of the citizens, of borrowing money when and where they please, from banks or individuals, without being answerable, in the slightest degree, to any person whatever. But while this admission is demanded by the clear rights of the parties to whom it relates, it will not be denied, that it they obtain more favors than the rest of their fellow citizens, it is, at least, a just cause of complaint against the bank, and however they may be innocent of any improper or sinister connection with that institution, it does not, by any means, disprove the fact, that some other influence may have been intended to operate upon their minds wholly unsuspected by them at the time. It, therefore, it should appear, that these individuals receive larger loans than those who are its usual customers, that they receive these loans without the security usually required under circumstances not known in any other case, it would seem to the committee, that instead of a complaint from those whose transactions with the bank have thus been investigated, the grievance would be entirely on the other side. Whether such cases do exist, the committee will leave to the better judgment of the House to decide, upon the facts which they have collected, and now respectfully submit.

It had been repeatedly alleged that the

bank had employed its funds for the purpose of subsidizing the press, and this charge was reiterated during the debate upon the resolution authorizing this inquiry. The attention of your committee was particularly drawn to this subject, as an early portion of their examination was a communication from an Editor of a New York paper, who had been accused by a member of the committee, through the president of the bank, of having been charged to the president of the bank, and this charge was reiterated during the debate upon the resolution authorizing this inquiry. The attention of your committee was particularly drawn to this subject, as an early portion of their examination was a communication from an Editor of a New York paper, who had been accused by a member of the committee, through the president of the bank, of having been charged to the president of the bank, and this charge was reiterated during the debate upon the resolution authorizing this inquiry.

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the 14th of the same month, Burrows obtained another discount from the bank of \$11,500, and on the 15th of the same month the notes of Webb and Noah for \$18,000, loaned them on the 16th of December previously, and not due till June next, was paid off by two drafts from Webb, obtained at the United States Branch Bank at New York, accompanied with the following remarks, contained in a letter to the president of the bank, dated New York, March 11th, 1832, and found in No. 9, viz: "Although the loans to Webb by the Bank of the United States are purely of a business character and made upon statements showing the necessity of the accommodation to our establishment, and of our ability to meet our payments, there can be no doubt but that the enemies of the bank, as also our political opponents, will endeavor to give a false coloring to the whole transaction. The loan, though strictly defensible, is a large one, and the amount may give rise to the charge of indiscretion on the part of the directors. This is not only our duty, but our desire, to prevent, if possible; and, therefore, with some little inconvenience to ourselves we have made arrangements to pay the note of \$18,000 in the course of a few days."

The evidence of the president of the bank explains the character of these various loans, and the circumstances which induced him to be satisfied with the security, and to make these advances; which together with all the testimony and correspondence on this subject, will be found in the papers marked No. 9.

In that evidence it is stated, by the testimony of Webb and Noah, that they knew nothing of the first 15,000 dollar loan made by the President of the bank to Burrows; that Burrows made them believe that the 15,000 were loaned to Noah by the bank, and that he had his father present to carry on that transaction, and for which loan Noah allowed Burrows 2 1/2 per cent., and did not receive it all for some months after giving his notes; that the notes were discounted by the bank, in their names, without their knowledge, and paid off in the same way. It will appear by the testimony of Mr. Webb, that the paper of which he is the editor, made two publications in the latter part of 1830, favorable to the establishment of branches; that shortly thereafter it commenced its opposition to the bank, and was for sixteen months warmly opposed to it; and that, on or about the 6th of April, 1831, it changed its course in favor of the bank. Connected with this fact, is a discussion on the part of one of the Editors, that before the first loan was negotiated he held a conversation with a gentleman, through whom the loan was then negotiating, (who the committee knew to be Burrows,) in which he, Burrows, urged the editors, (one of whom, Webb, had expressed himself in favor of a modified recharter,) to advocate an unconditional renewal, "but expressed great satisfaction at learning that [one] was in favor of a charter under any circumstances."

The committee will state they were anxious to obtain the testimony of Burrows, but were unable to do it. A subpoena was issued for him and sent to New York, to which the marshal returned he was not to be found. It was then sent to Washington city, and the Sergeant-at-Arms made the same return. The Marshal of Pennsylvania was directed, by the Chairman, to make and continue a search for the witness in Philadelphia, having heard of his expected arrival in that place; that the marshal reported to the Chairman that he ascertained that the witness had arrived in that place, on Thursday the 5th instant; but he was not able to serve the process because he could not be found.

To an inquiry whether there were any other instances of notes being discounted for the accommodation of any merchant and trader, in 3, 4, and 6 years' credit, unless to secure a debt in jeopardy, there was presented to the committee four other cases.

On the 3d of April the committee, by resolution, called for the following statements to assist them in the elucidation of certain facts which had appeared in other documents, viz:

1st. A tabular statement showing the aggregate amount of notes discounted and still due the bank, drawn and endorsed by non-residents of Philadelphia; which will be found marked A.

2d. The aggregate amount of good notes offered for discount, and rejected by the board; drawn and endorsed by residents of Philadelphia, on the following days respectively: 9th of August; 16th December, 1831; 3d January; 10th February; 2d and 3d of March, 1832; 24th September, and 15th October, 1830. That statement, marked A, will show the amount of notes discounted; but the officers of the bank state their inability to discriminate between those that are good and otherwise.

3d. The aggregate amount of notes discounted on personal security, and made payable more than six months after date, which appear to be only four in number, besides the case of J. W. Webb and M. M. Noah.

4th. The aggregate of notes now due the bank, discounted for a firm or the partner of a firm, without the name of some person not belonging to the firm, as drawer or endorser, distinguishing in each of the above statements the amount loaned to members of Congress, in participation of their pay as members before the passage of the general appropriation bill. "5d. And the amount of money due the United States, and on deposit in the bank, after deducting therefrom the sum thus advanced to those whom United States are indebted to. And lastly, a statement in detail of all the notes issued to those who are now, or have been members of Congress

or officers of Government since 1816, for service rendered to the bank, stating the nature of the service. For the information sought by these inquiries, see papers marked C. Besides these, there were furnished the statements of loans made to five editors or publishers of newspapers, by which it will appear, that the accommodations to those five editors were upwards of \$110,000 previous to the institution of this inquiry.

The various reports which have, for a long period past, charged the bank with too frequent intercourse with brokers, and also of undue favoritism to certain individuals, as well as the large transactions which exhibited themselves upon many documents called for by the committee, induced them to examine particularly the accounts of the firms of which Mr. Thomas Biddle was and is the chief partner with the bank, as a broker.

Four subjects of investigation presented themselves in relation to their transactions with the bank.

1st. The allowing and paying interest to them on deposits.

2d. Relates to certain loans upon the pledge of stock, and the discounting of notes made to T. Biddle by the president or others, without the knowledge of the board, and on part of them, the pledge of stock, without interest.—The committee would refer for the particulars of these two charges to the papers marked No. 13.

The third subject is the amount of discounts made T. Biddle, and the rate of interest. The document marked No. 14 will show the amount on the 15th of each month from the 15th day of September, 1830, to the 15th of February, 1832. By this, it appears, that on the 15th of October, 1830, he had discounted upwards of \$1,130,000, and has at no time since been less than \$400,000. The committee doubt the policy of such large accommodations to individuals or firms, at any time as it deprives the bank of the power of fulfilling one of the great objects of its institution, which is to facilitate trade by loans in time of pressure, and it may be proper to add, that these large loans, at a low rate of interest, and when money is plenty, are usually followed by overtrading, which produces pecuniary embarrassment and general distress.

By a statement entitled "Remittances to Europe," marked No. 16, it appears that the foreign purchase of foreign bills were made of Thomas Biddle and Co., drawn by them, viz: 1831.

Oct. 14, 1 bill 60 days sight, at a premium of 104 per cents. \$32,399 68

Oct. 14, 3 bills at 75 to 90 and 105 days, and at a premium of 104 per cents. 115,411 11

Oct. 22, 13 bills at 40 to 125 days, and at a premium of 11 per cent. 502,000 00

Dec. 10, 9 bills at 40 to 110 days, and at a premium of 10 per cent. 506,250 00

Feb. 14, 3 bills at 50 to 70 days, and at a premium of 11 per ct. 148,000 00

\$1,794,060 70

By the foregoing statement, it appears that the bank purchased, between the 14th of October, 1831, and the 14th February, 1832, of T. Biddle and Co. foreign bills to the amount of \$1,794,060 70.

With regard to these large loans, the committee refer to the statement marked No. 19, by which it appears that, on the 9th of April, 1832, the total amount of discounts on bills and notes at the bank in Philadelphia, was \$7,939,679 52. Of that sum more than two-thirds were loaned to ninety-nine persons, to wit, \$5,434,111. More than \$3,000,000 were in the hands of twenty-seven individuals; and nearly the seventeenth part in the hands of one person. The committee have already expressed their conviction that these large accommodations, to a few individuals, are injurious to trade generally, and they will add, that they ought always to be made by either the board of directors, or the committee empowered by them for that purpose. For an explanation of this subject, see papers numbered 13 and 18.

Properly connected with this subject is the accommodation extended by the bank to individuals on the pledge of stock. In all the monthly statements of the condition of the bank, prior to the first of March last, there was no column showing these loans. In that month, for the first time, so far as the committee can discover, a new column is exhibited, entitled "loans on other stocks," and which appeared, at that time, to have been transferred from the line called "bills discounted on personal security." This charge was made in consequence of a call for stock loans, by the House of Representatives. A statement of the same was called for, marked No. 22, which exhibits a list of stocks pledged, consisting of Theatre shares, Museum stock, Arcade stock, Rail road and canal stocks, Coal company stock, real estate in Louisiana, &c. &c., amounting to the sum of \$1,713,297 34.

The various transactions in specie, by the bank, has been a subject of special notice by the committee, and various statements called for to show the magnitude of them.

The first statement, marked No. 21, shows the amount of specie exported by the bank of the United States, during the year 1831:

To London, in Mexican coin, \$255, 000 00

To Paris, in Mexican coin, 620, 000

To Paris, in gold, 347,000

Do. in mixed bullion, 180,000

—1,047,000 00

\$1,302,000 00

3d. The amount of specie exported since 1819, will be found in the statement marked No. 22.

To England, 2,591,357 00

To France, 2,257,399 50

\$4,855,755 50

Of this amount, there was

in gold, 3,357,927 50

In bullion, 596,717 00

In silver, 1,871,111 00

\$4,855,755 50

3d. The amount purchased since 1834, marked No. 23, shows:

Of silver, 605,850 00

gold coin, 17,596 00

gold bullion, 436,000 00

\$1,061,456 00

4th. The amount of specie sold since 1817, marked No. 24, shows

it to be \$5,184,310 29

Of which there was, American gold, 84,734 44

British, French and Spanish, 41,291 35

Silver, 5,057,684 50

5th. The amount of specie drawn from each of the southern and western offices, since 1820, to the Bank of the United States and New York, marked, No. 25, shows the total amount to be

\$22,628,387 94

Of which \$20,925,999 07 has been drawn to those places

since the first of January, 1820, \$20,925,999 07.

6th. The amount of specie, (in the same statement,) sent to the Southern and western branches, since 1819 is \$696,472 10

The premium received on the specie sold, is 97,140 56

The premium paid on the specie purchased, is 19,171 85

\$77,968 71

What profits were made on the specie exported, the committee did not call for documents to enable them to ascertain; it must, however, from the great quantity sent away, have been considerable.

The committee called for a statement of all the specie imported by the bank from abroad, since 1819; but, as none was returned, they presume none was imported.

What proportion of the gold imported was American coin the committee have not before them the means to determine; it was expected to have been given in the statement; but in looking into them the gold exported is without a designatory name; it is believed, however, the amount is considerable.

In examining this subject minutely, the committee find that large amounts of the specie have been drawn from the office at New Orleans. Of this there can be no complaint; it is the principal depot for returns of goods shipped to Mexico, which are almost exclusively paid for in specie, and it cannot be expected that it will remain there. But the committee suggest whether the withdrawal of the specie from most of the other parts of the country, and substituting paper in its stead, might not be highly injurious to those sections of country subject to its operation.

The subject of the bank's furnishing bills of exchange for the trade of India, China, and South America, has been brought to the attention of the committee by document marked No. 26; and having been so strongly described as affording great advantages to the country, in the triennial report of September last, as "economizing" the specie of the country. The committee have felt it a duty to examine and present the subject to the consideration of Congress and the commercial community, believing, as they do, that there is something delusive in the operation. The result of their examination has led them to the conviction that this new method of dealing in bills of exchange does not "economize" the specie of the country at all. It is a universal law of drawing, that funds must either go before or follow after the draft to honor it at maturity; and whether it goes directly or circuitously, the funds to discharge it must, sooner or later, arrive at the place of payment. These bills are to be paid in England; but they go round the Cape of Good Hope before they reach their place of destination. Instead, therefore, of sending the specie directly to India and China, as formerly, who does not perceive that it must now be sent to England, the country upon which these bills are drawn, there to meet them upon their arrival at the place where they are to be paid? The bank consequently becomes the shipper of the specie, to pay his bills, in place of the merchant to purchase his merchandise in the East Indies. It is simply and purely nothing but a change of the destination of the specie, with only the advantage of its going to London.

The mode in which these bills are drawn and disposed of to the purchasers, having twelve months to run, as will be seen by a copy of the obligation taken by the bank, marked No. 27, the committee consider of doubtful utility to the country. The legitimate object of banks, the committee believe to be, the granting facilities, not loaning capital. The supplying of bills appears even much more objectionable than loaning capital, for it encourages an operation which commences and ends without the employment of any capital whatever, and is similar in its character to respondentia securities. The buyer is enabled, within the term of credit, to make the voyage, dispose of his goods, and obtain from the proceeds the funds to meet his obligation, and the bank to transmit the same to the place upon which their bills are drawn, (which are at six months sight,) long before they become due. It would seem to produce a greater export of specie eventually, than would otherwise take place if the operations were commenced with specie, and not with bills purchased in the manner described; for the merchant, relying upon

his immediate resources, would not engage to such an extent in the business, and would combine in the operation much of the produce of the country; whereas, relying upon an extensive credit, he hasards every thing on the success of the enterprise. It is a species of speculation in trade leading to great risks, and certainly terminating in overtrading—the evils of which the country is now solely experiencing. By loans of a similar character by insurance companies providing funds for traders to China, Government has sustained more loss than in any other branches of trade.

The increase of the number of branches established since 1832, cannot be passed over in silence by the committee, and deserves as a source of extending the influence of the bank, the most serious consideration.

In some few instances where new branches have been established, perhaps they may have been called for by the community, and may have been useful to them and profitable to the bank; but, in most of the cases, the committee doubt whether they were called for from public utility, and their establishment will, in the end, not only prove unprofitable to the bank, but very injurious to the communities among which they are located. Mr. Cheves, in a letter of the 27th of May, 1819, to Mr. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, says, "I am perfectly satisfied that, with the present organization of the bank, it can never be managed well. We have too many branches, and the directors are frequently governed by individual and local interest and feelings. For a time we must bear with the branches, but I hope they will be reduced."

Again, in the same letter, he observes, "the real and original evil under which the country is suffering is overbanking.—This leads to excess in trading, manufacturing, building; and the history of the ill-judged enterprises which have been undertaken in these several concerns, would give a truly history of all the distresses of this country, excepting a little agricultural distress growing out of the inordinate expectations which the others excited." These opinions fully accord with the views of the committee, and they consider them as peculiarly applicable to the present time, as exhibiting similar causes now operating with extended force, from which similar effects must follow, augmented in proportion to the increase of its branches.

The stockholders, at the triennial meeting on the 1st of October, 1822, recommended a withdrawal of some of the branches then existing, in these words: "In taking into view the business of the bank, as connected with its offices, the committee think it right to recommend to the continued attention of the president and directors the necessity of withdrawing those branches which are found to be unprofitable, and transferring their funds to the offices which shall seem to require additional capital." Since this period two have been discontinued, and nine others have been established, as per triennial report of 1831. These opinions of Mr. Cheves, in which the committee have concurred, were approved by the stockholders, as will appear by the following extract from this same report in 1822. They say, "they take great pleasure in unanimously declaring that the circumstances of the bank fully realize their anticipations as expressed at their last meeting in regard to the president, (Mr. Cheves,) who, by his talents, disinterestedness, and assiduity, has placed its affairs in an attitude so safe and prosperous as that the burden of duty devolving upon his successor will be comparatively light."

The committee cannot but think that, had the succeeding direction of the bank been guided more by the opinions and wishes of the stockholders, as then expressed, and gone on gradually growing with the growth, and increasing with the natural wants of the country, great sufferings to the community would have been avoided.

In the year 1819, great abuses existed in the branches, of which Mr. Cheves speaks without reserve, in his last report to the stockholders, as well as in his correspondence with Mr. Crawford, and upon casting the eye over the monthly statements, it is remarkable to observe what losses have taken place at the branches compared with the mother bank. For instance: on the 1st of January last, the loss of the mother bank, on a capital of sixteen millions and a half was, in round numbers, \$328,000; that of the Baltimore branch was, \$1,662,000, on a capital of one million and a half, so that it lost more than its capital. That of the Norfolk branch was \$229,000 on a capital of 500,000, losing nearly one half of its capital, and so with all the rest of the branches, their losses are out of all proportion to their capital, and ten times greater than of their respective capitals. These losses, however, were principally incurred prior to 1819. The proper inference to be drawn from these facts is, that the worst of mismanagement has existed in the branches.

The "Contingent Fund" has claimed the attention of the committee. The object for which it was originally created, and the original amount provided, together with the additional appropriations which have been made to it, and the manner in which the same have been applied at different periods, will all be explained in the following documents.

The report of the board of directors, in July, 1831, published in the gazettes at that time, marked No. 28; the report of the stockholders at the triennial meeting in October, 1822; the report of the Dividend Committee, on the 16th January, 1823, marked No. 29; a statement of the particulars of the debts "considered lost," marked No. 30; a statement of the suspended debt and real estate, with the probable loss thereon, marked No. 31; the

statement headed "Contingent Fund," marked No. 32; and the list of the forfeited bank stock, marked No. 33; and the dividend reports for July, 1823, January and July, 1830, January and July, 1831, marked No. 34. To these the committee refer for the particulars of the subject to which they relate, in connection with the "Contingent Fund."

The committee feel it their duty now to give their views as to the causes of the present distress in the trading community and which the fact may greatly increase. It is an acknowledged principle that like causes in all cases, produce like effects; and as in 1819 contraction followed the expansion of 1817 and 1818, so the same rule must contraction follow the same expansion of 1830 and 1831, and like effects and consequences succeed. To illustrate more clearly the position, and bring it home to the minds of every one, the following table of the state bank during some of the months of 1818 and '19 and 1831 and '32, are here exhibited, embracing items from which direct calls upon the vaults proceed, and the immediate means which remain to meet them, viz: The first are the deposits, circulation and debts abroad, not on permanent loan. The second, the specie, funded debt, and notes of other banks, the amount of each will be found under their proper heads at the various periods mentioned. [The table will be given to-morrow.]

The preceding table shows that, at no period in 1819, when the bank was very near suspending payment, was it less able to extend relief to a suffering community as at the present moment. In April of that year the month in which its difficulties were the greatest, its means of specie, notes of other banks, and funded debt (which could have been turned into specie or notes of other banks) amounted to upwards of ten millions of dollars; and the whole demands which could come against it in the same month, of circulation, deposits, and debts owing abroad, amounted only to about fourteen millions. But the committee feel bound, in candor to state, that this was after a number of months of constant contraction, not only by the bank of the United States, but also by most of the other banking institutions of the country, where a general exhaustion had been produced. It was on the 6th April, 1819, that Mr. Crawford, then secretary of the Treasury, writes to Mr. Cheves thus: "It is even doubtful whether it is practicable, with all the exertions which it is in your power to make, to continue specie payments through the year." Under the same date, he says: "My impression is, that the safety of the bank can only be effected by withdrawing nearly the whole of its papers in circulation. If the bank does this, all other solvent banks will be compelled to do the same. When this is effected, gold and silver will be introduced in the country, and make a substantial part of the circulation, and enable the banking institutions gradually to resume their accustomed operations. Whilst this is effecting, the community, in all its relations, will be greatly distressed. Considering the extent of the suffering, it is greatly to be desired that some good may result from it."

The committee believe that the course of operations by the bank, during the years 1830 and 1831, have been nearly of a similar character to those of the years 1817 and 1818. Drafts and notes, payable at distant offices, were then freely discounted at the bank of the United States, and the different offices. Bank notes were issued by the bank, without regard to the wants of the community, or the effect upon the circulating medium, which became depreciated, driving the precious metals from the country, and, until the reaction had operated to check them, led to extravagant speculations, which ended in ruin; and relief was not obtained until the circulation of the bank of the United States had been reduced to about 4,000,000 of dollars. Before this was accomplished, the expedient was resorted to of curtailing loans; and, while they were doing that, they continued the issue of the bank notes, thereby continuing the evil which they were striving to avert.

What is the state of the bank now? On the first of March, (see monthly statement marked No. 35.) the bank had \$6,800,000 specie, \$2,840,000 notes of other banks, and of funded debt none!! making an aggregate of \$9,640,000, to meet its circulation of \$23,717,000, deposits \$17,050,000, and foreign debts owing \$1,876,000, making an aggregate of \$42,643,000; and this evil exists while a reaction or contraction is operating to a considerable extent.

This contraction commenced on the 7th of October last, and is evidenced by the following circular, which indicates, beyond all doubt, that the Bank had overtraded.

CIRCULAR.

BANK U. STATES, Oct. 7, 1831.

Sir: The unusually heavy reimbursements of six millions of funded debt, which was on the 1st inst., advertised by the Government to take place on the first and second days of Jan. next, but which, according to subsequent notice from the Treasury Department, under yesterday's date, may, it appears, be demanded of the bank, by the public creditors, at any period of the present quarter, is calculated to press very inconveniently upon the parent bank, and the upon office at New-York; the more so, from our uncertainty as to the time when the necessary provision must be made, and from the prevailing active demand for money. Be pleased, therefore, so to shape your business immediately, as they without denying reasonable accommodation to your own customers, or sacrificing the interest of your office, you may throw, as early as possible, a large amount of available means into our hands in Philadelphia and New-York and at the same time abstain, as far as practicable, from drawing upon either

of those points; checks, and short drafts on the local banks, and on individuals, will be particularly acceptable for several months to come, and whenever direct drafts of that kind, on those two places are not to be procured, you might materially aid us, by taking drafts upon the large cities nearest to them.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. McILVAINE, Cashier.
Addressed to the Cashiers of all the offices.

Since the 1st of September last the bank has diminished its means to meet the demands which may come upon it—

First. The whole of the funded debt which it then held, \$3,497,681 00

Second. The difference between the specie it then held, \$11,545,116 51

And the amount it possessed on the 1st April, 5,799,753 69

\$4,745,362 88

Making an aggregate diminution of its means to meet its momentary demands, since the 1st of September, of \$8,243,043 95, whilst during the same period, those demands have increased \$4,197,871 51, viz: the circulation, deposits, and foreign debt, the aggregate of which was, on the 1st September \$9,453,756 67, and on the 1st April \$42,650,630 18. The measures and the effect appear to be similar to those preceding 1819. The extensive discounting of domestic bills and drafts, payable at distant branches, the amount being on the 1st of April, per monthly statement, \$20,854,748 79. The orders for curtailing at the western branches, and the curtailing at the principal offices in the Atlantic cities, and at the Bank of the United States, the amount of which, at the 5th day of January and the 29th day of March, is \$1,810,508 37; at the office of New York, between the 4th day of January and the 29th day of March, is \$236,305 43; at the office of Boston, between the 5th day of January and the 29th day of March, is \$167,660 65; (and that too, on a discount line of less than two and a half millions of dollars;) at the office of Baltimore, between the 16th of January and the 2d day of April, \$123,741 63, and on a discount line of little more than two millions of dollars, as will be seen by the weekly statement of those offices and the Bank of the United States, marked No. 36.

The most remarkable feature which presents itself to the view of the committee, connected with the present situation of the bank, and the course of operations upon it since the 1st of September last, is the increase in the circulation of its notes, which amounted on the 1st of September to \$22,899,447 52, and on the 1st April to \$23,717,441 14, making the increase of \$817,993 62. During this period the bank undertook to check the exportation of specie by supplying bills at such a rate as left no inducement for individuals to ship it; to do which, they exhausted all the funds which they could procure from every source. Over \$6,000,000 were re-mitted, as per statement marked No. 16, and still left them with a debt of more than \$1,700,000 in Europe at this period. The cause which led to this necessity still yet exists, with an increase to the extent of the increase of circulation, and but for a decline in the price of specie in Europe, it would still continue to be exported.

(To be Continued.)

From the Abbeville Whig.

THE PRESS.—The language used by Gov. Miller in relation to the Richmond Enquirer is not only just and true when applied to that "apostate," but applied with equal propriety to many of the papers published in the United States. Many of them besides the Enquirer are not "animated by one pure principle of patriotism or public virtue, but prostituted to power and servile followers of men," the editors dare not (fieri quod sentiat) "speak what he thinks," but echoes the sentiments of his idol, excuses his vices and defends his follies. It is humiliating to observe the motives which actuate him: governed by no fixed principles of public policy, but vacillating from one principle to another, and following his idol through all his intricate and inconsistent manoeuvres as caprice, ambition, corruption or interest suggests, he attempts to defend all—reconcile all and with

"Words of learned length and thunder, ing sound" cries, should you refuse to make yourself like him a tool and a spaniel.

"O, horrible! most horrible!" you are not for Jackson! you are opposed to Van Buren! you would not take Crockett—the stray of Tennessee—praise and post him if he came in your way! "Before my God, I might not thus believe, Without the sensible and true avowal Of mine own eyes."

Or perhaps the whole of this spluttering proceeds from the fact—if you happen to be considered an Adams man—of your having neglected to inform the public that he (Mr. Adams) has recently "got a new hat" or having done so take the liberty to say that it is not exactly of the true Parisian touch or London go! Is it not humiliating? And is it not pregnant with the most fearful consequences, to see men whose duty it is, and whose aim it should be, to enlighten the public mind—improve the public morals and inculcate a love of virtue and constitutional liberty—prostituting their time and talents to such contemptible and unworthy purposes? Making themselves instruments for any use in the hands of demagogues, and endeavoring to make like themselves those from whom they receive their bread and to whom they should render something in return, besides servile adulation to men who not infrequently are advocating a policy destructive of their rights and best interests.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

SEVENHUNDRED.

MAY 21, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

A part of the report of the bank commission will be found in this paper. The balance will be published next week. We submit it without comment.

The report of the committee on the gold and silver coins of the United States has been received at this office. It is too voluminous for insertion in our paper. Any of our friends can call and examine it however.

The Hon. William Gaston has declined being a candidate to represent the town of Newbern in the next General Assembly.

Our courteous friends of the "Constitutionalist" will excuse us for not entering into a controversy with them. The language in which they speak, we confess our ignorance of, and we are not solicitous of having that ignorance dispelled by the "Maledictions" of such glib organs of courtesy, as they are.

The Intruder is down in the East. From all that we can learn, from the papers published in the Eastern part of the State, Mr. V. Buren is as flat as a flounder, in that part of the State. His friends in the South had better give him up. No Southern state will support him. P. P. Barbour is the choice of the Jackson party, and he will be the next Vice President.

To the politeness of the Hon. W. P. Mangum we are indebted for Mr. Willitt's pamphlet containing the "Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, Mr. Madison's Report and other papers in relation to State Rights." It is an invaluable book and should be in the hands of every one who is desirous of coming to a right conclusion upon the principles of our government. It is the more desirable, since all those landmarks, which clearly defined the powers of the respective parties to our national compact, seem at this time almost to be lost sight of, since the constitution seems to be a thing not worth regarding. "In these enlightened times," when to speak the honest convictions of an honest mind is set down by some of the wise-acres of the day, as "treason"—if they do not exactly accord with their ambitious notions. For our own part, we will follow the honest convictions of our own mind, without in any way all the rights within our reach, let the enemies of the people say of us what they please.

At a meeting of the commissioners, appointed to receive subscriptions to the Central Bank, on Thursday evening last, it was agreed to open books in this place, on Monday next. (The first day of our County Court.) Books have been left at the Mansion Hotel and at Mr. W. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment.

We hope that the people of Rowan County, will subscribe liberally to a scheme which they were the first to propose, and which is the only one to save the State from bankruptcy. The people of Wake and Craven have already opened books, and subscriptions to a considerable amount have been taken.

There is an objection made by some who are friendly to the undertaking, which we will notice. They say if they thought the scheme would succeed, they would subscribe liberally, but they fear it will fail, and therefore they will not subscribe at all. Now where is the foundation for this objection? If the scheme fails, they will not have anything to pay, and consequently they cannot be losers by subscribing. If every one refused to subscribe on this ground, why the scheme would fail. This is not the way to promote the object. If men are really serious that we should have a direct communication with the seacoast, let them subscribe and we can then tell whether it is practicable or not.

When a southern man says that the Tariff is unconstitutional, he is said to be a traitor to his country by certain politicians in our country. When a southern man says that the south will not bear it as a permanent system, he is called a nullifier and a disunionist. When a southern man warns his countrymen of the danger of consolidation from the encroachments of the Federal government he is set down as a disorganizer and a discontented factionist. But when Ezekiel Niles makes use of such language as the following, which we take from a late number of his paper, he is called by these same gentry the prince of patriots:

"For our part we would rather sit down and coldly calculate the value of the Union, than except this unjust and abominable—this ill-directed and conflicting—this British paper-folding, and American paper-making, scheme. But, and if it shall pass, through the force of party discipline or from other causes, among them possibly, British Gold—it will soon be repealed by the united operation of at least a million of market-bearing farmers, who will 'nullification' in sternness, who have full power to do all that they will, in the work of reform."

Is this consistency? Is there any faith to be placed in the expressions of warm attachment to the Union, used by men who will applaud such despicable sentiments as those we have quoted? Has it come to this? Cannot a FREEMAN express his opinions in relation to his rulers without being exterminated by a million of market-bearing farmers (slaves of Northern capitalists it should be). The patriot must weep for his country when he sees such sentiments as these. The bosoms of Southern freemen, must burn with indignation, when they see such threats hurled at them by their Northern taskmasters. The sun of liberty will set in this country if such senti-

ments are sustained by any considerable portion of a people. But we hope they are not so sanguine of the hope of the "Constitutionalist." We hope that this alone will excite such patriotic opinions. We hope that the youth of the North, as well as of the South will discontinue such reckless notions. But we are sick of the subject. We would for the liberties of our country, we would they will be sacrificed upon a golden altar. Is there no redeeming spirit in the people? Will they see their country hanging over a precipice and make no effort to save it? We invoke the spirit of a Washington, a Franklin and a Jefferson to come to the assistance of those who are really and honestly attached to our free institutions, and who are making an effort to save them, as they were handed down to us, pure and unadulterated.

There is published in the city of New-York a paper called the "Quarter and Inquirer," which paper once denounced Genl. Jackson as the greatest enemy to his country, that ever existed, but which came in at the eleventh hour with great zeal for the cause, and which now denounces all the original Jackson men as enemies to that very President whom they elected. This paper too was once an enemy to the United States Bank, but now is its greatest friend. The cause for this change the reader will find in the following extract taken from another Van Buren paper published in New-York:

The profligacy exhibited in the case of that paper, is unparalleled in the history of the press in our country. The time has been when it had an extensive circulation, and an influence with the democracy of the State, almost as extensive. And we were among those, who had a high regard for it, and added cheerfully our efforts to sustain it. With great reluctance and by slow degrees, we have admitted its conviction of its reckless profligacy. We believe many others have been unwilling to believe that its energies had been withered by the "subtle poison" of this "monied oligarchy." There is however, no longer any room for doubt. Its past career and its disclosures made by this committee, exhibit an instance of bold, unblinking corruption, starting to a virtuous mind, and we should be wanting in our duty, if we did not denounce it as treacherous to its benefactors, profligate in its character, and an outcast from the free press of the country.

On Thursday the 8th May, it being the second day of the County Court in Pitt, a large and very respectable meeting was held in the Court House at Greenville, for the purpose of having an expression of popular opinion on the subject of the Vice Presidency.

The meeting was organized by calling Gen. William Clark to the Chair, and appointing Doct. Churchill Gorham, Secretary. Henry Tool Esq., in an eloquent and appropriate address, explained the objects of the meeting, and in conclusion, moved the following resolutions, which were adopted, without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That with us the great question concerning any man who may be presented for our suffrages, is, is he for the protective policy? Recognizing in Martin Van Buren one who contributed largely to sustain upon the country the Tariff Act of 1828, which we view as an infringement of the Constitution, as unequal and oppressive in its operations, and as jeopardizing the Union of these States, we should disapprove his elevation to the responsible and influential post of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, further, That we consider M. Van Buren as a political juggler, who has contributed more than any other politician, living or dead, to introduce corruption and intrigue into our public departments; that we hold him responsible for the dissensions and dissensions in the present administration, and therefore unfit to be a ruler in a plain republican Government like ours.

Resolved, That we approve of the State Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the 18th June next, to appoint Electors for Vice President.

Resolved, further, That Doct. Churchill Gorham be appointed a delegate to represent this meeting in that Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Convention, PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR, as a Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Editors of the United States Telegraph, Raleigh Star, Washington N. C. Union, Newbern Spectator, and Tarboro' Free Press, be requested to publish these resolutions.

WM. CLARK, Chairman.

CHURCHILL GORHAM, Sec'y.

Over-Legislation.—The United States Telegraph, of 27th April, gives the following synopsis of the business brought into the view of Congress, at its present session, prior to that date. If we go on at this rate, after a few years Congress will have to sit permanently. At least half the business brought before it relates to matters which the Constitution does not require that body to interfere with; and if the Government is not soon brought back to its legitimate sphere of action, it will become too unwieldy to get along, and will be incapable of accomplishing the objects for which it was instituted.

In the House there have been five hundred and fifty-four bills reported; two hundred and five bills passed, and sent to the Senate; sixty-two bills from the House have passed the Senate, and become laws; two bills from the House have passed the Senate, with amendments, and not yet become laws; fifty-seven bills from the Senate have been received in the House; ten bills from the Senate have passed the House and become laws; three Senate bills have passed the House, with amendments, but not yet become laws; there have been four hundred amendments, but not yet become laws; there have been four hundred and fifty-one reports from Committees of an interesting or important character, which have been printed by order of the House; and the Committees have acted upon at least one thousand memorials, and other subjects, the reports upon which being, generally, of an adverse character, have not been printed; there have been presented to the House three thousand one hundred and thirty petitions and memorials; there have been six hundred and thirty-seven subjects of inquiry, raised on resolutions adopted by the House; and there have been about thirty resolutions of inquiry moved by Members, but which have not been agreed to by the House.

A meeting of the citizens of Beaufort county, was held at the Court House in Washington, on the 2d inst. John Gray Blount, Esq. was called to preside, and J. S. Hawks appointed Sec'y. Henry G. Clark, Esq. explained the object of the meeting, after which a committee was appointed, who, after retiring for a short time, reported resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, disapproving of the Baltimore Convention—declaring that they have no confidence in the patriotism or principles of Martin Van Buren—disapproving and protesting against the meeting at Raleigh, having appointed individuals to represent them in the Baltimore Convention.

approving of the nomination of Philip P. Barbour, for the Vice Presidency, and of the State Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the 18th of June next, &c. On motion, Gen. William Clark was unanimously appointed as the delegate to Raleigh. Washington Union.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

From the Illinois Advocate, Extra.

To the Militia of the North Western Section of Illinois.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Your country requires your services. The Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, and have invaded the State, in violation of the treaty of last summer.—The British band of Sacks and other hostile Indians, of the Rock River country, are in possession of the frontier inhumanly dangerous. I am in possession of the above information, from gentlemen of respectable standing, and from Gen. AVENISON, whose character stands as high in all classes.

Extract of a letter, dated,

PORT ARTHUR, April 13th, 1832.

DEAR SIR: The band of Sacks under Black Hawk, joined by about one hundred Kickapoo, and a few Potawatamies, amounting in all to about five hundred men, have assumed a hostile attitude. They crossed the Mississippi at the Yellow Banks, on the 5th inst. and are now moving up on the East side of Rock River, towards the Prophet's Village.

The regular force under my command, is too small to justify me in pursuing the hostile party, to make an unsuccessful attempt to coerce them, would only irritate them to acts of hostility on the frontier, sooner than they probably contemplate. Your own knowledge of the character of these Indians, with the information herewith submitted, will enable you to judge of the course proper to be pursued. I think the frontier is in great danger, and will use all the means at my disposal to co-operate with you in its protection and defence.

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON,

Brig. General U. S. Army.

His Excellency, Gov. HAYMOND, Belleville, Illinois.

Extract of a letter from General Hughes, Sub Indian Agent, to Gen. Atkinson, dated,

ROCK ISLAND, 13th April, 1832.

My opinion is, that the Squaws and old men have gone to the Prophet's Town, on Rock River—and the warriors are now only a few miles below the mouth of Rock River, within the limits of the State of Illinois.—That those Indians hostile to the State of Illinois, are no doubt that they have invaded the State of Illinois, to the great injury of our citizens, is equally true; hence it is that the public good requires that strong as well as speedy measures should be taken against Black Hawk and his followers.

Respectfully,

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) AND. S. HUGHES.

To Brig. Gen. ATKINSON, U. S. Army.

Extract of a letter from George Devenport, Esq. to Brig. Gen. Atkinson, dated,

ROCK ISLAND, April 13, 1832.

"Dear Sir: In reply to your enquiries of this morning respecting the Indians, I have to state that I have been informed by the man I have had wintering with the Indians, that the British band of Sack Indians, is determined to make war upon the frontier settlements."

"The British band of Sack Indians did rendezvous at old Fort Madison, and induced a great many of the young men to join them at their arrival at the Yellow Banks; they crossed about five hundred horses through the Illinois, and sent about seventy horses through the country towards Rock River—the remainder, some on horse-back, the others in canoes, in fighting order, advanced up the Mississippi, and were encamped yesterday five or six miles below Rock River, and will no doubt, endeavor to reach their strong hold in the Rock River swamp, if it is not interrupted. From every information that I have received, I am of opinion that the intentions of the British band of Sack Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier."

Respectfully your ob't. servant,

GEO. DEVENPORT.

To Brig. Gen. ATKINSON

In possession of the foregoing facts and information, I hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain quiet when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of community is in danger. I have called out a strong detachment of the militia, to rendezvous at Bardonia, on the 22d inst. Provisions for the men, and corn for the horses will be furnished in abundance. I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services as heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness, in defence of their country.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

Commander in Chief.

April 17, 1832.

As a "sign of the times" we copy the following from a leading Virginia paper:

FROM THE VIRGINIA TIMES

THE war is referred to our correspondents for an account of the proceedings at Washington. It will be seen that the promises which have been made, and the hopes which have been despairingly entertained, in regard to Mr. McLane's report, have all, as we expected, vanished into thin air. What is to be done? The question is forced upon us—What is to be done? Shall we lay down our arms, and capitulate at discretion? Shall we give up the cause, and the Constitution, and leave the lives, liberties, and property of the people to the unlimited control of an irresponsible majority in Congress? Or shall we take our stand on the watch-towers of State sovereignty, and, as J. F. Johnson said to his friends in the legislature of '98, "perish in the last ditch?" The issue is made up, and matters the most momentous are involved in it. Shall we whitely and madly war against shadows? Shall we the passions, and exciting the strife of parties, for the ignoble ends of personal ambition, while we after wave of federal usurpation is washing away the foundation of the States, and threatening the total overthrow of our institutions and the popular liberties? Where is the spirit that once animated Virginia? This question has been asked before, and it was promptly answered, and in a manner, which we fear, we shall see no more. It was answered by the resolutions of '98. On the 10th of November of that year—being the very day on which Kentucky passed her celebrated resolutions—Genl. Nicholas, who performed so honorable and important a part in the measures of the times, in a letter to a friend in Virginia, uses the following strong and kindling language:

"On Virginia I wish not that you unconquerable spirit fled, which was once admitted to the world; which stimulated you to be the foremost in raising the standard of opposition to a tyranny, although as way the absolute mas-

tered the force and resources of three kingdoms! Is that spirit evaporated and gone, or is it as weak as to suffer you to crouch at the threat of your own servants and submit with patience, to the insolence of the servants of their masters? The line is not dead; it only slumbers."—Hence, raise, my countrymen! once more put on, and use, the determined constancy of freedom. You need only declare that you will be free, to be so in reality. This is a time of struggle—of servants against their masters. If the masters do not support their authority, they will in their turn, become "servants, and drawers of water." But all that is necessary to be done, is for the masters to declare that this shall never be the case. As soon as the servants are really convinced that this is the determination of their masters, their "indignant frowns" will give place to the most courteous smiles, which will then overpread their countenances as they now do those of your "representatives" in their offices. They will get and obtain them on their own terms if they can; but if they cannot obtain or hold them on those terms, they will take them on your's rather than not possess them."

It is well that we should quote his language now? Have circumstances changed the character of the issue? Or, is the cause of the public, and of human liberty, going away to the selfish demands of a blind and bigoted idolatry, which at once clouds human reason, and perverts civil truth? We re-echo the apostrophe: "Oh, Virginia! whether has thy unconquerable spirit fled, which was once the admiration of the world?" Shall we answer the invocation, of the dead patriot, and tell him that we are engaged in the glorious business of making Presidents and Vice-Presidents? Shall we for money and office? squandering the precious stock of our national character, and selling the mighty space of all our honors, for so much trash as may be grasped—thus?

Our readers will observe on reference to the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of this county, held on Tuesday last that it was resolved in a future to distinguish the village at our Court-House, by the name of "Yancey," as a testimony of respect to the memory of the late Bartlett Yancey, Esq. dec'd.

Milton Spectator.

Those of our readers who have commenced or intended to "paint the fair Lily" according to Mon. Chabert's directions, by the application of Cocchineal and Alum, are informed that a writer in Philadelphia, who speaks with professional authority, says the prescription is calculated to ruin any cheek but that of a Fire King. He has seen abroad, prepared specimens of female beauty to whom such applications had given the permanent complexion of a mummy.

Evening Post.

We learn from an unquestionable source that at Edenton last week, (County Court,) a "Jackson and Van Buren" meeting was called which was numerously attended. GEN. JACKSON was nominated for the Presidency; and an effort made, but without success, to urge the claims of the recalled Extraordinary. Philip P. Barbour was then nominated, and supported by a handsome majority. It needs but an honest expression of public feeling at the South, to settle this question, spite of Baltimore Conventions and Alban Regencies.

Washington (N. C.) Union.

THE REV. WILLIAM SMITH, a Cumberland Presbyterian, will preach at the Court-House, in this place, on the evening of the 22d inst. Notice will be given by the ringing of the Bell.

Quarrel.



MARRIED, in this County, on the 13th inst., by the R. V. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Berry Stokes to Miss Francis Henly.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY MAY 19, 1832.

Cotton in seed	2 00
Do. clean	3 50 to 5 00
Corn	30
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	8 to 10
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	53 00, 3 25
Randy	40
Whiskey	9 to 10
Nails	18 to 20
Lead Sugar	8 to 10
Lead	8 to 10
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1 1/2
Georgia	do. 2 to 3
Bandy, Peach	gal. 50
Apple	yd. 35
Bacon	lb. 7
Cotton	10 to 8
Corn	bush. 65
Corn	lb. 16
Flour (from Wag.)	bb. 34 1/2
Molasses	gal. 37 1/2
Salt (in bulk)	75
Sugar	8 to 10
Whiskey	gal. 28
What	bush. 75

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lenoir, North Carolina, April, 1832

Nathan Arnold	Michael Billings
John Hise	Peter Hutton
Thomas P. Ives	Amos Lambeth
Joseph Lethro	Stephen G. Miller
William Murray	Jonathan Murray
James Moody	Thomas Noah
John Owen	Jacob Raper
John Sent	John Sent
William B. Sookinger	Daniel D. Shuford
William Williams	Francis Williams
Nancy Ward	3 26

B. D. ROUSSEAU, P. M.

To Carriers.

A CURRIER who can come well recommended for industry, sobriety and correct moral deportment, shall have constant employment and liberal wages, by application to the subscriber, four miles east of this place. A man with a family would be preferred.

Immediate application is desired. WALTER MCCONNELL. Greensboro, Co. N. C. May 1.—312

500 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of March last, a negro man named

DEANIS.

from the plantation of the subscriber; Deanis is about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, may be called a black, well set, stutters very bad when spoken to in a fright. Any information will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid. Information forwarded to Beauford's Bridge, Barnwell district, S. C. will be received by the subscriber.

W. C. KIRKLAND.

May 5th 1832. 427

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of Superfine Blue and Black cloths, Do. Brown & Brown olive do. Do. invisible Green do. Fancy Cambrics, Satinets & black hosiery, Merino do's, Brochelles and circassians, Brown do's, Mixed Brimmette, Yellow Nankeen and linen checks, French and plaid Drillings, Mexican mixture, Grass linen, English cassimere, German & Irish linsens, Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marcellines, and Valencia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Gingham and Madras,

Tickings, Bleached and Brown,

Shoetings and Shirtings,

Furniture dainty and Cotton fringes,

Black Italian Silk,

Goosewax & varnish do.

Blue black silk cambrics,

Can. gross de Naples,

Milannee and de Romanie Cloths,

Flannel, Bag and bandana Handkerchiefs,

Crimson Flosses do.

Fancy Gause and Crapes do.

Scarf, silk satins, and rich figured vestings,

Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,

Silk aprons,

Linen cambric handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Diamond Straw Bonnets,

Polish do. do.

Belgian do. do. Palm leaf hats,

Leopards bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,

Shoes, Morocco skins,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Glass and Crockery—&c. &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part

of the Country.

Badler's Trimmings,

Plated, Brass Japan, and Princes's metal,

Horned mounting, coach fringe and lace,

A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

E. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury April 28th 1832. 314

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BENEZER DICKSON

RESPECTFULLY

informs his

friends and the public,

that he has opened a

full assortment of Ges-

tlemen's and Ladies'

of all descriptions, which were selected by him-

self in New-York, and in Newark, New Jersey,

POETRY.

THE COMET.

When the N. E. breeze from the East,
The Comet! he is on his way;
And whirling in his train,
The shining planet whirls away.
The specter of the skies,
He well may seem to burn blue,
Ten millions of miles of head!
Ten millions of miles of tail!
He, on his blazing sphere of light,
He shines and he shines;
He turns not to the left or right,
He asks them not their names;
He spins from his demonic wheel—
Away, away they fly.
Where darkness might be bottled up
And held for 'Tyrian dye.'
And what will happen to the land,
And happen to the sea,
If in the bearded devil's path,
Our earth should chance to be?
Full hot and high the sea should boil,
Full red the forest gleam—
Methought I saw and heard it all
In a diaphanous dream.
I saw a tutor take his tube
The Comet's course to spy;
I heard a covetous gathered rags
Watched the comet's eye;
I heard a miser's eye rolled
Like a long-perished clam,
I listened—all I heard him say
Was 'parallax and d—m—n—s'—
I saw a poet dip a scroll
Each moment in a tub;
I read upon the warping bark
The dream of Beelzebub;
He could not see his verses burn
Although his brain was fried;
And ever and anon he kept
To wet them as they dried.
I saw a pithon and a cur—
He silently drew near,
And watched from off the blackened floor,
His master's boiling ear;
I saw a beggar and a wolf,
Each watching the other's eye;
Each started for his morning meal,
And both were late to die.
I saw a scolding pullet brood
Upon a roosting egg;
I saw a scolding scorch his hands
Kneading his leg;
I saw a miser upon the wing
Towards the frozen pole,
And every mother's child fell
Crushed to a cracking coal.
I saw the one that dropped the grain
While the blithering dove;
The herbage in his shrinking jaws
Was all a fiery glow.
I saw huge fishes, boiled to rage,
Run through the bubbling waves;
I listened, and I heard the dead
All clattering in their graves!
Strange sights! strange sounds! O ghastly
dream!
No memory haunts me still!
That steaming sea, the crimson glare,
That writhed each wooded hill;
Stranger! if I ever by stumbling touch
Such fearful visions sweep,
O spare, spare, O spare the evening meal,
And sweet shall be the sleep.

VARIETY.

Election Anecdote.—At an election some years since, a wealthy shipowner, in a flourishing seaport town of Massachusetts, accosted a mechanic, and asked him to which candidate he should give his vote? The man replied, 'I shall vote for Elbridge Gerry.' 'Then,' said the other 'I'll be damned if you shall have any more work from me.' The mechanic being of an independent spirit, in easy circumstances, and not caring to barter his principles for a job only equaled of the shipowner, to whom he should give his vote? 'To his excellency Christopher Gore,' was the reply. 'Then,' said the mechanic, 'I'll be damned if I do any more work for you.'

In Montpelier, Vt. a good natured son of Erin was lately precipitated from an avalanche, from the roof of the Pavilion, four stories high, into a snow bank. Rising and shaking himself he exclaimed, 'Ah, faith this be no touch to the lape I took in swate Ireland, when I jumped fifty feet into a solid rock.'

Hin's to Apprentices.—When serving your apprenticeship, you will have time and opportunity to stock your mind with much useful information. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during all his leisure hours.—First, be industrious in your business—never complain that you are obliged to work, go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will be to you respected and beloved by your master or employer; make it your business to see to and promote his interest, by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own.
Young men at the present day, are too fond of getting rid of work; they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; there is a blessing instead of a curse; it makes men healthy, it procures them

food, clothing, and every other necessary, and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

Next to your hard labor, you should be constant in the labor of your mind. You can never hope to rise to a respectable standing in the world, without long, persevering and constant application to study. When you read you must not throw away your time by reading novels and romances; you must study natural and moral philosophy, history, and the arts. Let not a large book discourage you or a long history or other work prevent you from reading it though. When you have read, reflect upon the principles and facts you have perused; resolve them in your mind, and endeavor to understand their meaning and utility, so that you may readily apply them to all the ordinary purposes of life. If you do not understand and comprehend what you read, you may as well let reading alone. You have to deny yourself the amusements enjoyed by most young men, if you would prepare yourself for being a respectable man.

Buffalo Bulletin.

For the Ladies.—M. Chabert, the Fire King, publishes the annexed recipe for the ladies:—

Recipe for the Fair Sex.—Instead of using paint, use cochineal powdered, very small quantity—tie it in a piece of linen, wet it, and rub it on the face—afterwards take a lump of alum and rub it on the face also—then wipe the face dry with a handkerchief.—This will preserve the face from any kind of pimple and wrinkle, and produce a beautiful rosy color.

We ought to add here, says the Gazette, after the manner of our N. York brethren, 'a few extra copies of our paper, containing the above prescription, will be struck off for the accommodation of the ladies.'

Monsieur de Marseilles.—It is a very curious fact, that the man who was executioner at Marseilles before the revolution peremptorily refused that office under the revolutionary tribunal, alleging, that the prisoners being unjustly condemned, he could not in consequence execute the sentence. The sequel of this story furnishes, perhaps, one of the most shocking examples of depravity of heart that even those times could produce. On this man's refusal to execute his office, his son, less scrupulous, accepted it, and the father for his refusal was the first he guillotined.—Miss Phimp-tree's Narrative of a Three Year's Residence in France.

Gallantry.—In Spain, after a lady had blighted her gallant by all possible civilities and compliance, to confirm her kindness she would show him her foot, and this was considered the highest favor. The feet and legs of queens were so sacred, that it was a crime to think, or at any rate to speak of them. On the arrival of the Princess Maria Anna of Austria, the bride of Phillip IV. in Spain, a quantity of the finest silk stockings were presented to her in a city where there were manufactures of that article. The major dome of the future queen threw back the stockings with indignation, exclaiming, 'Know that the queen of Spain have no legs.' When the young bride heard this, she began to weep bitterly, declaring she would return to Vienna, and that she would have never set foot in Spain, had she known that her legs were to be cut off. This ridiculous etiquette was on one occasion carried still further; one day as the second consort of Charles II. was riding on a very spirited horse, the animal reared on his hinder legs. At the moment when the horse seemed on the point of falling back with his fair rider, the queen slipped off on one side, and remained with one of her feet hanging in the stirrup. The unruly beast, irritated still more at the burden which fell on one side, kicked with the utmost violence in all directions. In the first moments of danger and alarm, no person durst venture to the assistance of the queen for this reason, that excepting the king and the chief of the menimos, or little pages, no person of the male sex was allowed to touch any part of the queens of Spain, and least of all their feet. As the danger of the queen augmented, two cavaliers ran to her relief. One of them seized the bridle of the horse, while the other drew the queen's foot from the stirrup, and in performing this service dislocated his thumb. As soon as they had saved her life, they hastened away with all possible expedition, ordered their fleetest horses to be saddled, and were just preparing for their flight out of the kingdom, when a messenger came to inform them that at the queen's intercession, the king had pardoned the crime they had committed in touching her person.—Meiner's History of the Female Sex.

Extraordinary Case.—We find the following extraordinary case in the latest of Saturday's evening, where it is published on the authority of Mr. Hare, M. C. S. of Warmistler. The wife of Mr. Higgins, a farmer of Bakersborough, near Glastonbury, Somerset, having brought him three daughters in succession, and no son, he was so disconcerted at the repeated disappointment, that he vowed, should his next child be a daughter, he would never speak to her. On the approach of his wife's fourth confinement, he repeated this vow. To his great joy, his wife gave birth to a son, and nothing occurred to lessen his satisfaction until the child began to speak. To his astonishment and distress he then found that while the boy would readily address his mother and sisters, and, indeed, any female, nothing could induce him to utter a word to his father, or any male person. This singularity continued during the whole of his father's life (30 years); entreaties, threats, and promises, were of no avail, and the unhappy man frequently bewailed, with tears, the distressing consequences of this rash vow. On the death of Mr. Higgins, which happened about two months since, the young man to the astonishment of all who knew him, began to speak fluently to males as well as females, although for thirty years previously he had never been heard to utter a word to any one of the former sex. Mr. Higgins had no other son. The young man is in good health, and is ready, as are his mother and sisters, and many other respectable persons, to attest the truth of this narrative.

REAL BEAUTY.

'I wish I was hands me.' Well, perhaps that is a good wish—it is certainly a needful one in some cases. And many worse wishes are secretly indulged, say penitently avowed. I believe every young lass might make herself hands me if she would but try. Yet with all their anxiety about it, but few succeed. They do not take the right method. Indeed, their very anxiety hinders their succeeding; for aiming to appear handsome always sinks into affectation, which never fails to disgust persons of sense. Many use washes and lotions, which are very injurious. But I advise all my young friends to be cautious of these, lest they should be served as that lady was who having been accustomed to use a white composition to make her look fair, once came in contact with some sulphurous fumes, which seizing chemically upon the white with which her skin was covered, turned it to a pure lead color which remained to the day of her death. Let this be a warning against preparations of you know not what, which may do great mischief in the end, although for a while they may seem to improve the appearance. Certain ladies have been famous for using rouge, rendering themselves frightful as to personal appearance; and as to sentimental influence, doing to themselves still greater harm, as it takes away completely the power of blushing. But those ladies do not want to blush, so they do not feel the privation. And there are certain gentlemen who are not susceptible of that delicate but powerful influence which a blush gives to an amiable countenance.—They prefer the staring red, and they have it very plentifully. But you, I presume, feel otherwise.

As I cannot recommend any of these modes to my fair readers, I must propose to state what will answer much better. I can with confidence recommend the following as being perfectly safe, and it will most certainly prove beneficial:—

Recipe.—Take in the morning before breakfast a walk of one mile or more, drinking with it freely of clear, fresh balmy atmospheric air. It will much strengthen the appetite, without which there can neither be health nor beauty.

In the forenoon, heat brown exertion two handfuls. This may be had in any house, all good housewives having stores of it at home.

Take also of plain food a sufficient quantity. Beware of making the dose too large as nothing spoils the appetite more, and many have lost all their beauty by it.—Carefully pick out all rich soups and heavy seasoned dishes of all sorts. When you wish to be laid up, these will be very efficacious, as multitudes of very respectable persons can testify.

Be careful not to have your tea too strong, and with it take plenty of milk and sugar. Never attempt to speak when you are swallowing, and especially think twice before you speak of an absent person. A pale complexion may thus be made to bloom like a rose.

"IS BEING."

The translators of the bible were men vastly learned in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; but in their vernacular tongue, if modern writers be correct, they were dolts. For instance they say—"The temple of Solomon was forty years in building." whereas a modern writer would say, it being built. As for Swift, Addison, Gold-

smith, and Johnson—they were mere tyros in the English language—and knew nothing compared with a Cockney of the present date.

It is wonderfully gratifying to perceive the improvement which has been made, in the vernacular, within the last half dozen years. The writers of the days of Queen Anne, never dreamt of the present march of intellect. But, what is particularly gratifying to an American, the improvement in pure English has marched across the Atlantic. There are indeed a few old fashioned writers, who adhere to the former style, as certain revolutionary worthies do to their hair powder and shoe buckles; and—admit that they are—cannot be made to believe in the beauty of the correctness of the modern improvement.

But if they are obstinate and prejudiced, others are not so; and the friends of elegant speaking cannot help feeling gratified at the spread of pure modern English. It has made considerable progress downwards; and chambermaids and hostlers, as well as novelists and editors, are now getting it to a I. Even Toby and Phillis, Dish and Cato, speak it remarkably well.

"Phillis!"
"Wal, sir."
"Is your mistress dressing for church?"
"No, sir, she's not dressin—but she's bein' drest."
"Bein' drest!—what's the difference?"

"All difference in de word, mass; it's berry imbr'bers to say dressin."

"Who taught you so? did your mistress?"

"No, Sir—I larns it o' Pomp he larns it o' Cato, and Cato, he gets it o' Sambo. Dat's de only erect way of speakin, massa. All de gentry snore so now. Misser Dish, wal's bein' coutrin young Messus he spoke so. He says, I hab a new coat bein' made to go to bill; and den he says morenber besides, my whiskee is bein' grown finely eber since I grease him w.i. wid de massere oil. Den dere's our Pomp, he speak er evert English, allus as wal as Misser Dish. He says toder night, I'm bein' kiched a mon'sous cold, Phillis; I wants some bolluble liniment to rub my troa wid. Den dere's Cato Coffee, he speaks 'em same limbo. I axes him toder mornin' y' he got on a clean collar—cause, says he, I ant bein' sha vet vet. Wy, massa, de new limbo all de go now."

"Is he? Well, Phillis, you shall be all the go—out of the house—if you don't leave off your new limbo, as you call it."

"Well, mass, wen Im bein' gone, I hopes you'll gib me a cracker for spokin true English—dat is, in de new way—cause widout dat, massa, Ill neber bein' got a place."

Another specimen of the new and improved style may be found in the following letter, from a boarding school miss:

"Dear Ma.—I am now being teach ed the spanish language which my Tutor says I learn with great facility.—I've improved amazingly in the English sints I've been here—don't you think I have?—I speak and right the real new stile now—and my compositions are bein' werry much admired among the pupils of the school—I come within one of getting the medle for bein' the best english scholar at the clove of the last quarter—and I shoood a dun it, but I was bein' sick a bed and couldnt attend to my studies for a hull week and so I got behind—hand—by the buy Ma, what shocking english you do right! I me ashamed to sho your Letters to enny of the misses among my acquaintance—for instants you say while the tea was bein' tolder day—eteterah and so forth—now you shoood a said while the tea water was bein' bill eteterah and so forth—Pa two rights just as in correct—for instants he says in his laste letter french guds is fallen werry much of late—insind of saving french guds is bin fell—I me really shocked that you and hee don't keep poice with the March of modern improvement—but Ime bein' called this mornit to excite my Spanish lessen—so I must wind off, and superscribe myself your affectionate dawter.

MIRANDA MACKERELL.

P.S. Im bein now werry nearly out of kid shues and hop youle send me down pear by the neckest male—in haist.

M. M.

Idle people are always meddling with what does not concern them, and the only remedy is to find something for them to do themselves. Apropos to this is the story of the Irishman, who, when passing by a hornet's nest with his gun on his shoulder, was carelessly stung by one of its proprietors; turning round he let them have the contents of his piece, with his comforting remark,—"Now, by St. Patrick, my boy, I'm thinking you'll have something to do at home, you will."

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates to keep the Catawba Springs and Hotel since the last Season, made some improvements, which will insure the comfort of all who may honor him with their Company. He promises that the table and bar shall be inferior to none in the Western part of the State. His Stables shall be well furnished with all kinds of accommodation for horses, and charges moderate, taking into consideration the pressure of the times.

W. S. SIMONTON.

May, 1 1832.

DAVID WATSON.

Cabinet-Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his SHOP, from the place where he formerly kept it, to the house one door below the Bank, on main street, where he is at all times ready to execute all work in his line in a neat, durable & substantial style of workmanship.

He will keep constantly on hand Bureaus, Secretaries, Sideboards, Dinner & Breakfast Tables, Ladies working tables, Washstands, &c. &c. which he will sell low for CASH, or country produce, or on a short credit to punctual customers. April, 28th. 21st

ERONAUT.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance.

THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 12th 1832.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN, EDITED BY BURTON CRAIG. IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA. The Western Carolinian is devoted to General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the T. Riff and its offspring. Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with undiluted zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.—The Carolinian is printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at \$2 per annum, if paid within three months, or \$2.50 after that time.

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

POSTAGE.—must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1832

THE Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constant on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order. 721 E. P. MITCHELL. Salisbury, May 21st.

BLANK DEEDS. Of every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of land, formerly owned by Almond Hall, and 10 miles West of Salisbury, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConaughy, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given. J. C. McCONAUGHY, WILLIAM McCAY. Salisbury, May 12th. 8:30 P.M.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW, THE STRAIGHT BOAT MACON.

CAPT. J. C. GRAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened in the Expense of Boat.

J. B. CLOUGH, Charleston Sept. 26, 1831. N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March term, 1832.

SAVAN MORRAN

vs.

JONATHAN MORRAN.

Plaintiff for Divorcement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jonathan Morgan is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, and in the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Jonathan Morgan appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and answer said petition, or it will be heard ex parte, and judgment granted against him pro confesso. WITNESS: Jonathan Martin, Clerk of our Superior Court at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1832, and of the American Independence the 56th. EARL MARTIN CLK. PRICE ADV. \$6.30. 1/3/33

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from any plantation in Jones county, two negroes, named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR. October 16th.

ICP The Georgian, Savannah, the Tellico, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the house of Mr. J. H. Walker, Esq. a negro man named JIM, belonging to William C. Kirkland living in South Carolina, Barnwell District.

is 21 years old, about 6 feet 2 inches high, a little yellow cast. Any person apprehending the said negro, lodging him in jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars. Any information concerning him, may be directed to Beauford's bridge, Barnwell District, S. C. WILLIAM C. KIRKLAND. April 16, 1832. 6:24

W. J. JONES

ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House. October 31st. 1831. 9:10

WANTED TO HIRE,

A YOUNG Negro Girl, about 13 or 14 years of age, for the balance of the year. Enquire at this OFFICE. 3:26

LAW-NOTICE

BURTON CRAIG will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

TO CLERKS OF COURTS. A LARGE RECORD BOOK, containing ten quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2.50 per ream, a few reams at \$3; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

JOB PRINTING. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.